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President Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Journalist Del.

President Kim Il Sung received on Dec. 3 a delegation of the Chinese paper Kwangming Daily led by Editor-in-Chief Yao Shihua.

Present there were Kim Jong Suk, editor-in-chief of Minju Choson, government paper, Kim Yang Gon, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Wen Yazhan, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK President Expresses Sympathy for Soviet Leader

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 9 sent the following message of sympathy to President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in connection with the enormous losses in human lives and materials caused by a strong earthquake in some parts of Armenia, the Soviet Union:

I have received the unhappy news that a strong earthquake hit some parts of Armenia, the Soviet Union, on Dec. 7, causing enormous losses in human lives and materials.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the population of the quake-stricken area.

I believe that the earthquake damages will be healed and the life of the people of the disaster area be stabilized in a short time by active efforts of the Soviet party and government and the Soviet people.

Yugoslavia, Syria Join Supporters for New Overtures

The DPRK's new peace proposals based on the four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula have been supported by many countries for their justness.

A spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia expressed support for the new package of peace proposals of the DPRK at a press conference on Nov. 24.

He stressed:

The comprehensive peace overture recently made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a way of removing the dangerous source of war existing on the Korean Peninsula and the Far Eastern region is an excellent basis for the achievement of the reunification of Korea.

We support and hail all the proposals of the DPRK to resolve the question of reunification of divided Korea in conformity with the will of the Korean peo-

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DPRK Stresses Development of High-Tech Industries

A party plenary meeting stressed the urgent need to develop the country's machine tool, electronics and automation industries to international standards within the next few years.

The necessity of developing high-tech industries was stressed at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held over Nov. 28-30. The meeting was chaired by General Secretary Kim Il Sung. (See KCNA report on the plenary meeting on page 2)

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks to bring about a new turn in the development of the machine tool, and electronics and automation industries.

Major points stressed at the meeting were:

To concentrate efforts on increasing the production of digital machine tools and robots and rapidly developing the machine tool industry on the basis of modern science and technology including electronic engineering technology;

To promote the modernization of production processes through a vigorous technical innovation drive at machine tool plants;

To make hydraulic machines and equipment and concentrate a great deal of effort on the production of hydraulic instruments;

To increase the production of various electronic goods including TV sets, electronic calculators and tape-recorders to meet the ever increasing demand of the people for electronic items for daily use.

The meeting also proposed that scientific research and the training of designers and technicians in the machine tool, electronic and automation industries be stepped up.

Machine tools are major export goods of the DPRK.

Personnel Changes Made

Some personnel changes were made at the plenary meeting.

Chon Byong Ho was elected member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee from alternate member to fill the vacancy.

Han Song Ryong was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to fill the vacancy.

Pak Nam Gi and Kim Jung Rin were elected secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

The meeting elected Kim Gyong Hui member of the WPK Central Committee and Li Dong Song, Kim Yun U, Li Gyong Hui, Paek Se Yun and Li Yong Mu alternate members of the WPK Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

It elected Han Tae Yong member of the Central Auditing Commission of the party to fill the vacancy.

Pyongyang Agrees to Pan-National Conf. For Peace & Reunification

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) adopted an open letter to the Headquarters to Promote Pan-National Conference in response to the proposal made by south Korean democratic organizations in August to convene a pan-national conference for the peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In the letter sent on Dec. 9, the CPRF proposed to hold preliminary contact of working representatives of the north, south and overseas Koreans.

It cited Panmunjom or a third country as the venue of the conference.

Follows the open letter:

If the "all-nation conference" is held and the minds of all fellow countrymen are pooled in the anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace movement to resolve the acute political and military questions between the north and the south including the nuclear problem in the common interests of the nation, it will undoubtedly open an epochal phase in achieving peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is none other than our nation and our land that would suffer a nuclear holocaust, if a thermonuclear war broke out on the Korean Peninsula.

We can never remain an overlooker to this grave situation under which the three thousand-ri land of the homeland which has been built up down through generations would be reduced to ruins in the flame of a nuclear war and all fellow countrymen would suffer a nuclear holocaust, for other's interests.

We must under all circumstances remove the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and resolve the acute political and military problems between the north and south with the concerted efforts of the nation, thereby opening a broad road to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Proceeding from this stand, our side repeatedly put forward in recent years most reasonable and realistic proposals to save the nation including the proposal for arranging a nation-wide political consultative conference participated in by representatives of all political parties and public organizations and personages of all social standings in the north and south and representatives of overseas Korean organizations and the

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Col. Gen. O Jae Won Passes Away

Colonel General of the Korean People's Army O Jae Won died of illness on Nov. 30, according to an obituary issued by the WPK Central Committee and the WPK Central Military Committee that day.

He was a member of the WPK Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and director of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. He was 65.

Col. Gen. O participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by General Kim Il Sung and during the Fatherland Liberation War he contributed to the victory by working at an important post in the Army.

After the war he worked at an important post in an organ of armed forces and as director of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

KCNA on 14th Plenary Meeting of 6th C.C. of WPK

A communique on the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was published on Dec. 2.

According to the communique, President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the plenary meeting which was held over Nov. 28-30.

The plenary meeting discussed an agenda "On rapidly developing machine tool industry and electronic and automation industries."

Yon Hyong Muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, made a report on the agenda and party officials took the floor.

President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to rapidly develop the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries at present.

It noted with pride that a great progress has been made in the development of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries and a solid foundation laid for their new, radical advancement under the leadership of the party.

The plenary meeting emphasized:

The machine tool industry of our country has turned into a reliable centre of producing and exporting machine tools, a centre which satisfies the need of the national economy for all-purpose machine tools, large and special machine tools and highly efficient single-purpose machine tools and exports them in large quantities.

The material and technological foundations of our electronic and automation industries have been consolidated.

Numerous solid production centres of automation elements, gauges and instruments as well as special metal materials needed for the development of the electronic and automation industries have been built up in different parts of the country and the ranks of scientists and technicians in this sector have markedly increased, with the result that a firm guarantee has been provided for more rapid development of the electronic and automation industries.

The plenary meeting stressed that we are confronted with the honorable militant task to bring the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries to a new, high stage, drawing on the achievements already made and lift these industries to the world's level in a few years to come.

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks to bring about a new turn in the development of the machine tool industry.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to concentrate efforts on the production of digital machine tools and robots, stating that the basic direction for the development of the machine-building industry indicated by our party is to rapidly develop the machine tool industry on the basis of modern science and technology including electronic engineering technology.

It was noted at the plenary meeting that the production centre of digital apparatuses should be further consolidated for a smooth production and supply of various control devices for machine tools and robots and that competent scientists and technicians should be encouraged to actively develop the latest digital control devices.

The plenary meeting also pointed out that the exclusive production centre of spare parts of control devices and high-class insulators should be further strengthened in keeping with the increased production of digital machine tools and robots.

The plenary meeting said that the demand of the national economy for machine tools should be met more satisfactorily through a vigorous drive to increase the variety of machine tools.

The plants specializing in machine tools should quickly increase the production of special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools and large machine tools urgently needed for our rapidly developing national economy, and other plants and enterprises should extensively organize workshops and workteams for the production of machine tools so as to produce larger quantities of high-quality machine tools, emphasized the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to promote the modernization of the production processes through a vigorous technical innovation drive at machine tool plants.

The plenary meeting called for a specialized and concentric production of casting, actively introducing stamp forging and press methods, increasing the production of tools and raising their quality.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to make machines and equipment hydraulic ones and concentrate much effort on the production of hydraulic instruments commensurate with it.

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks to develop the electronic and automation industries.

The main task to be carried out in electronic and automation domain, the plenary meeting noted, is to enhance the level of the modernization of machine tools by mass-producing digital control devices, while readjusting and replenishing the existing industrial establishment and further increasing production, and to increase the independent and Juche character of the nation's electronic and automation industries by firmly building up the production bases of electronic goods and electronic materials including computer and integrated circuits.

The plenary meeting noted that the foundation of computers should be laid more firmly for an extensive production of various kinds of computers and the production centre of integrated circuits be consolidated for a successful production of integrated circuits of different sizes needs for the production of electronic devices and electronic daily items.

The plenary meeting laid stress on the need to radically increase the production of various electronic goods for daily use including TV sets, electronic calculators and tape-recorders to meet the ever increasing demand of the people for electronic items for daily use.

The plenary meeting pointed out that in order to develop the electronic and automation industries, centres producing equipment needed in this sector should be built up and the production of equipment for the production of electronic and automation elements and the experiment facilities for electronic goods be increased for a constant renovation and modernization of the production processes of electronic goods.

The plenary meeting advanced the task to strengthen the scientific research and the training of designers and technicians in the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries.

The plenary meeting stressed that efforts should be concentrated on the scientific research to solve the scientific and technological problems in increasing the production of digital control devices, computers, integrated circuits and execution devices and further strengthen the independent character of the electronic and automation industry and, at the same time, various projects should be organized extensively to actively introduce advanced technologies in the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries.

The plenary meeting put forward tasks to improve the economic organization for a rapid development of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries and further strengthen the party's guidance to these sectors.

The plenary meeting stressed that as long as we are under the tested guidance of the party and have a heroic people united around the party and the leader for one purpose, we can raise the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industries to the world's level in the shortest time possible.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions.

It dealt with the organizational matters.

Chon Byong Ho was elected member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee from alternate member to fill the vacancy.

Han Song Ryong was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to fill the vacancy.

Pak Nam Gi and Kim Jung Rin were elected secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

The plenary meeting elected Kim Gyong Hui member of the WPK Central Committee and Li Dong Song, Kim Yun U, Li Gyong Hui, Paek Se Yun and Li Yong Mu alternate members of the WPK Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

It elected Han Tae Yong member of the Central Auditing Commission of the party to fill the vacancy.

The Great Programme for National Union (9)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from previous issue)

From the time when he had killed the Japanese officer at Chihapo, he abandoned his parents, wife, children and everything he owned for the sake of the anti-Japanese cause of independence. But his anti-Japanese strategy and tactics had not gone far beyond the limits of individual terrorism inherited from the heroic attempts of the righteous fighters Li Bong Chang, Yun Bong Gil and Paek Jong Gi Less than that, they did not reach the high plane of armed anti-Japanese struggle based on formidable political and military forces organized with the popular masses as the foundation.

The failure to rely on the unbounded anti-Japanese potentialities of the broad masses who suffered most from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism was due to the unsurmountable limitation of the anti-Japanese independence movement of the "Provisional Government" group headed by Mr. Kim Gu. This limitation had been caused in the long run, by the world outlook of Mr. Kim Gu who regarded the popular masses as the objects of delivery but failed to understand that they were precisely the internal factor for victory in the anti-Japanese struggle and the main agency of developing national history.

Recollecting the time when Mr. Kim Gu deeply lamented the lack of sufficient preparations to meet the great event of national liberation, I (An U Saeng) could fully understand his sincere and deep conviction that General Kim Il Sung was the only person to lead Korea.

Before leaving Pyongyang, Mr. Kim Gu asked me (Kim Jong Hang) to convey his request to the General to arrange a personal interview with him with the presence of only one secretary.

The General granted his request with pleasure and met him on May 3.

On his way to the meeting, Mr. Kim Gu asked me:

"Mr. Kim, we shall be alone today, if I am not mistaken?"

"I think that only the General will be there."

He looked very pleased.

The General, who had been waiting came forward and met him in a polite and affectionate manner. He invited him to a seat and inquired in detail about his health.

Speaking highly of his participation in the north-south joint conference, the General expressed his thanks for his efforts for the success of the conference.

Telling the General of the true feelings he had so far entertained towards north Korea and communists, Mr. Kim Gu said that after coming to the north he had found a radical difference between the communists here and the "communists" he had known before.

The General told him that the "communists" he had met before in Shanghai or Chongqing were mostly factionalists and spurious communists who had indulged in sectarian fighting blinded by ambition for political power without regard to the interests of the country and the people and thereby spoilt the cause of national liberation, and that the true communists were sincere patriots who dearly loved their country and people.

Mr. Kim Gu told the General that he had asked for the interview because he wanted to hear a more detailed account of his opinion in order to carry out the decision of the joint conference.

Pointing out that the greatest task facing the nation was to wage an all-nation struggle to check and frustrate the attempts of the US imperialists and their lackeys to create a separate government and to establish a unified government on democratic principles, the General shed light on the detailed way to achieve this, which lay through the firm unity of the patriotic forces in the north and the south and the formation of a united front to save the country.

At the interview Mr. Kim Gu made a resolve that on his return to south Korea, he would oppose the plot of establishing a separate government and would make every effort to achieve alliance and cooperation with communism and strengthen the united front for national salvation for the purpose of establishing an independent central government.

With a deep feeling of faith, the General expressed his firm belief that Mr. Kim Gu who enjoyed great popularity amongst the south Korean people and democrats would play a large role in forming a united front for national salvation.

"I Entrust Everything to You."

Mr. Kim Gu tendered his thanks to

(Continued on page 3)

3rd Meet of Int'l Prep. Com. of 13th WFYS Reported in DPRK

A meeting was held on Dec. 7 at the People's Palace of Culture to report the results of the 3rd Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in the German Democratic Republic.

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, spoke at the meeting.

He reported the results of the 3rd meeing of the international preparatory committee for the festival.

He said:

The recent meeting heard a report of the provisional working group for the festival preparations and a report of the treasurer of the international solidarity fund and exchanged information about the preparations for the festival on the national, regional and international scale following the second meeting of the international preparatory committee and opinions on developing the festival movement in the future and discussed the programme of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The meeting also formed the standing committee of the international preparatory committee of the festival and defined its tasks and functions and designated the place and date of the fourth meeting of the international preparatory committee.

After outlining the content of the final communique adopted at the meeting, he said:

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, made a congratulatory speech at the opening session.

The meeting noted with high appreciation that the Korean people under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung have built a powerful economy in a historically short period, overcoming the monstrous destruction caused by a war of aggression of imperialists and made enormous achievements beyond imagination through a socialist program and that the Korean people, youth and students are making efforts for splendid preparations for the world festival of youth and students, the first of its kind in the Asian Continent.

The meeting positively estimated the work conducted by the provisional working group upon authorization of the international preparatory committee and welcomed the proposals and recommendations made in the report.

The meeting heard a report of the treasurer of the international solidarity fund, stressed the importance of the work of extensive cooperation in the fund and urged the countries where national preparatory committee have not been organized to make efforts to inaugurate them at an early date.

The themes of the days of the festival agreed upon at the meeting are as follows:

- Opening of the festival,
- Youth and students against chemical and all other mass destruction weapons and for peace, disarmament, nuke-free world and security,
- Youth and students for anti-imperialist solidarity, national liberation, independence, sovereignty and the right to national self-determination, social progress, democracy and human dignity,
- Youth and students for social and economic development, disarmament for development and new international economic order,
- Youth and students for understanding friendship, cooperation, democratization of international relations, natural and environmental protection and settlement of other worldwide problems,
- Youth and students for their rights,
- Day of host nation,
- Closing of the festival.

The meeting also decided to operate the following centres during the festival.

1. Peace, disarmament, nuclear-free world, security.
2. Anti-imperialist solidarity, national liberation, independence sovereignty, and the right to national self-determination, social progress, democracy and human dignity.
3. Non-alignment.
4. Socio-economic development, new international economic order, foreign debts, arms reduction for development.
5. Natural and environmental protection, new international information and communications order, settlement of a package of other problems.
6. Rights of youth, students and children as an inalienable part of human rights.
7. Rights of women.
8. Education, science and new technology.

The Standing Committee of the International Preparatory Committee starts its work in Pyongyang from January 1989.

The meeting decided to hold the fourth meeting of the international preparatory Committee in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, from Mar. 30 to Apr. 3, 1989 and make a general review of the festival preparations, debate on a concrete programme and exchange views on the festival movement following the 13th festival.

Upswing in Production and New Innovation

Machine Tool Industry

Workers and technicians at factories affiliated with the Korean Machinery Association have risen to a call for greater efficiency and the continuing development of the machine tool industry. The call was made after the 14th Plenery Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was held from Nov. 28 to 30.

The Korean Machinery Association is making every effort to increase the production of digital machine tools and robots by implementing and adapting modern methods of science and technology, including the latest breakthrough in electronic engineering.

At the April 3 Factory workers are pressing on with the manufacture of equipment and a construction project which will, when finished, contribute to the mass-production of lathes controlled by digital computers.

Similarly, the Huichon General Machine Tool Works has been pushing ahead with the production of new machine tools and in a very short period has expanded its production of modern milling machines.

At the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant a production base which will produce hundreds of hydraulic multiple-element lathes is nearing completion ahead of schedule.

Robot production has also been gathering momentum in the DPRK with many factories, including the March 25 Factory, turning out higher quality robots while consolidating the achievements they have already made in robot production.

Mining

Over the last two months the coal mines of South Pyongan Province have produced more than 627,000 tons of coal than in the same period last year.

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex, over the same period has cut about 275,000 tons more by a high speed tunnelling drive and operating equipment at full capacity.

In different sights in Komdok, where almost inexhaustible deposits of nonferrous metals are found, new mines are being brought on stream at a previously unknown rate. The mines are being developed by the Komdok Mining Complex in the Chikdong and Takgol districts. Each mine, when developed, will produce millions of tons of nonferrous metal ores annually.

Power Production

The power producers of North Hamgyong Province have increased electricity output by 12 percent on a daily average over the last two months compared with the corresponding period last year.

The Chongjin Thermal Power Complex and the March 17 Power Station have exceeded their daily production quotas set in conjunction with the new 200-day campaign. This has been achieved by carrying out technical innovation, renovation of equipment and operating at full capacity.

Automation

The General Bureau of Automation has also met all its targets one month ahead of schedule in response to the 200-day campaign. It fulfilled its obligations by increasing the value of its industrial output by 105.3 percent while reducing production costs by 3.2 percent.

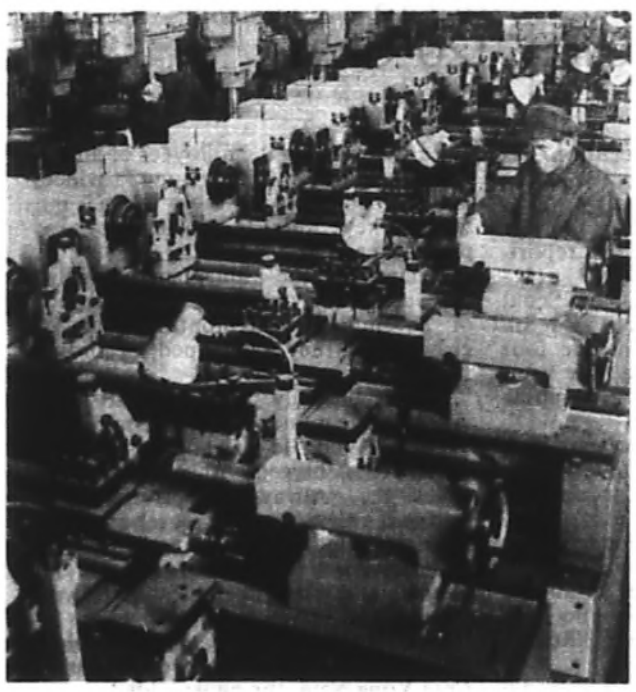
Over this period, as part of a technological innovation drive, technicians and production workers have developed a variety of electronic devices including computerized digital control devices and about 30 different kinds of automation instruments.

About 20 factories including the Sunchon Automation Apparatus Factory and the Pyonggang Condenser Factory have fulfilled their annual assignments more than three months ahead of schedule.

New Ceramics Factory Under Construction

A ceramics factory to be called the July 6 Ceramics Factory is under construction at the moment by the well known ceramic goods producer, the Kyongsong Ceramics Association.

Upon completion, millions of high quality ceramic goods in about 50 different varieties will be produced annually. The total floor space of this factory will be over 6,900 square meters.



The April 3 Factory.

(Continued from page 2)

the General for placing great confidence in him. Then he advanced a few more requests.

He said he wanted the General to consent to the resumption of the supply of irrigation water to the Yonbaek Plain from the Kuam and Ryeui reservoirs so that his trip to the north might prove its worth.

This was one of the few problems which had already come up at the talks of the leaders on April 24 and 26. At these talks, Mr. Kim Gu had asked for the settling or assistance in settling the problem of the supply of irrigation water to the Yonbaek Plain, of power transmission, of allowing Cho Man Sik to go to Seoul with him, and of a state funeral for the remains of the righteous fighter An Jung Gun.

At that time, it had been proved by material evidence, and an understanding had been reached, that the problems of water and electricity had arisen because the US military government authorities had failed to keep their promise. As for Cho Man Sik, he had been a pro-Japanese element who had surrendered to the Japanese imperialists before liberation and advocated the idea of the "oneness of Japan and Korea" and taken the lead in herding the Korean youths out to the battlefields for the Japanese imperialists by actively espousing the "volunteering for student-soldiers" and conscription.

After liberation he had obstructed the building of a democratic independent state and the independent reunification of the country and engaged in intelligence activities and sabotages by combining the pro-Japanese elements and national traitors. Thus, he had been exposed and denounced as a traitor at the congress of activists of the Democratic Party and expelled from the party.

Learning this, Mr. Kim Gu had withdrawn his original suggestion to take him back to Seoul with him. (As for the problem of reintering the remains of An Jung Gun, great trouble was taken later to conduct field investigations, but the remains could not be discovered because the Japanese imperialist hangmen had disposed of them secretly.)

So the problems had been settled, but now Mr. Kim Gu again raised the question of water with the General at the interview.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Students Pledge to Attend Pyongyang Festival

Two presidential candidates for local college committees in Seoul who had set attendance at an international youth festival to be held in Pyongyang as one of their campaign pledges had landslide victories in elections held on Nov. 18.

According to the Nov. 20 issue of the south Korean daily Hankyore Sinmun, Lee Gui Rae from Ewha Women's University and Chon Moon Hwan from Sogang University were elected by massive majorities after having declared their intention to attend the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Pyongyang next summer.

"Festival fever" in south Korea started on Nov. 15 when Chang Jin Sung, a candidate at Korea University, declared at a forum that he was determined to lead a movement which would endeavour to realize the participation of south Koreans in the festival irrespective of whether or not he was elected.

Shin Gi Jung, the sole candidate at Choongang University in Seoul also included the same pledge in his campaign pamphlet, the Hankyore said.

In conjunction with these moves by student leaders, Park Jong Chol of Seoul's Yonsei University made a co-hosting proposal one of his campaign proposals.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will open on July 1, 1989, and will be held under the banner of "Anti-imperialist, Peace, Solidarity and Friendship." About 20,000 youths and students from over 100 countries will participate in the festival.

Roh Reshuffles Cabinet

Roh Tae Woo on Dec. 5 appointed Kang Yong Hoon, 66, a national assemblyman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as the south Korean prime minister, replacing Lee Hyun Jae, in a sweeping cabinet reshuffle which also affected 20 out of the total 25 cabinet posts.

The cabinet shake-up was the first in nine months since the Roh government was inaugurated on Feb. 25, this year.

A government statement said the changes were "to put the mind of the public at rest following the anxiety created by problems from the past era", according to an AP report from Seoul.

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 7 commented in a signed commentary on the reshuffle that the new cabinet consisted mainly of appointees from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and there were no real changes.

It pointed out that key law, intelligence and military posts went to officials who served under the Chun junta.

It said, "...most of the new 'ministers' are officials of the past puppet administration. They are made up of those involved in the Kwangju incident and the various 'scandals of the Fifth Republic,' those of puppet military origin, former and present 'national assemblymen' from 'Chongwadae,' the source of dictatorial politics and irregularities and corruption."

It denounced the replacement of most of the ministers as a "fraud to give the impression of a 'total shake-up' to the people," and added, "There is no change in the Roh junta's fascist and anti-popular colour."

Meanwhile, opposition parties said Roh had not fulfilled promises to install a new administration and sever ties with Chun's authoritarian government.

According to an AP report from Seoul, Lee Sang Soo, a spokesman of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy said, "We are surprised that the new cabinet includes people who actively supported dictatorship."

The Reunification Democratic Party, the other main opposition party, also criticized Roh's reshuffle. "We are skeptical about the government's intention to liquidate the Chun government," said party spokesman Suh Chong Won, according to the AP report.

Dissident groups, which have organized a series of violent protests in recent weeks to demand Chun's arrest and Roh's overthrow, dismissed the cabinet changes as a deception to continue military backed rule.

According to the AP report from Seoul, Chung Jae Hoon, a student leader, said, "It is nothing but a trick to deceive the people unless Roh and other hardcore military members step down."

72.9% Have Deep Interest in Pyongyang: Yonsei Univ. Poll

A majority of south Korean college students have a "deep" or "sizable" interest in the DPRK, according to a survey conducted recently by the English newspaper published by Yonsei University students, the Korea Times reported on Dec. 2.

In a poll of 442 students of the university, 72.9 percent replied that they had a deep interest in the DPRK, the paper said.

If those who had some degree of interest are added, the rate rised to 99.8 percent, according to the paper.

On the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, 53.6 percent said they know about the ideology "to a certain degree." Of those who replied that they knew about it, 6.9 percent said they were well versed in the ideology, the paper said.

Asked about the sources of their information on Pyongyang, 38.5 percent of the pollees pointed to newspapers, 20.4 percent wall posters and 14.8 percent books, it said.

As for the degree of national homogeneity between the people of the south and the north, 27.8 percent said it remained to "a great extent" and 42.8 percent to "a certain extent" while the remaining 27.8 percent replied that there was little homogeneity left.

Asked which side they would support in case of a soccer match between the DPRK and the United States, 82.5 percent said they would cheer for the former while only 2.7 percent replied they would support the latter, the paper added.

Residents near 3 N-Plants Demonstrate

People living near the three nuclear power plants in Wolsong, North Kyongsang Province; Kori, South Kyongsang Province; and Ryunggwang, South Cholla Province; staged demonstrations separately on Dec. 5, calling for the closure of the nuclear power plants, saying that they are harmful to their health, according to the Korea Times dated Dec. 6.

Some 200 people in Wolsong claimed in the rally that a radioactive leak from the nuclear power plants has played havoc with their farm products and demanded due immediate compensation, the paper said.

The residents also urged the government to take proper measures to prevent leakages.

Some quantities of heavy water, used as a coolant, were revealed to have leaked from the plant in a report to the Budget-Settlement Committee of the south Korean national assembly, it said.

About 500 residents living near the Kori nuclear power plants also staged a demonstration, demanding that the radioactive waste stacked inside the plant be removed to other locations.

According to the paper, they claimed that the nuclear waste accumulating in the power plant possess a serious threat to the health of the people around the nuclear power plant.

They also demanded that the measure prohibiting construction of structures within a radius of 4 kilometers of the power plant be lifted, saying that the measure is hobbling regional development.

Meanwhile, some 250 people around the Ryunggwang Nuclear Power Plant staged a sit-in in front of the plant, demanding that the plant, which they said, has a fatal effect on the health of nearby residents, be closed immediately, the paper added.

10,000 Laborers Stage Protest

Some 10,000 laborers staged a street demonstration on Dec. 9 to call for the immediate revision of "evil" labor laws and denounced Samsung Group for having suppressed labor movement, the Korea Times reported on Dec. 10.

The street protest in front of Samsung building and Yoido parliamentary building took place following a rally by laborers at the Chamsil Students' Gymnasium under the sponsorship of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions (FKTU), it said.

In the rally, FKTU chairman Park Chung Kun said the revision of labor laws should be realized as soon as possible and suppression of labor movement should also be rooted out for democratic labor movement.

According to the paper, the laborers in the rally also adopted a 13-point resolution in which they demanded that three basic labor rights be guaranteed along with 44-hour work a week.

On the heels of the rally, some 1,000 laborers headed for the Samsung building near South Gate and about 8,000 others for the National Assembly building on Yoido aboard buses and demonstrated there, the paper added.

11 Grade Slave Traders Arrested for Selling 120 Girls

The south Korean prosecution has arrested 11 people for allegedly selling 120 teen-aged girls to red-light districts after luring some of them through false want ads, the Korea Herald reported on Dec. 8.

According to the paper, the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said on Dec. 7 those under arrest include four people suspected of running false want ads, five people accused of kidnapping teen-agers and two pimps.

Six others, including Choi Ok Bun, who fled after selling girls to brothels, are being sought on similar charges, prosecutors said.

Chong Yong Du, now under arrest, who runs an inn in Suwon, was suspected of early May last year to abduct more than 20 teen-aged girls, who were forced to work as prostitutes at the inn, the paper reported.

In one case, the kidnappers allegedly lured two teen-aged employees of an inn in Onyang, South Chungchong Province, last Oct. 16 and took them to their inn where they were forced to work as prostitutes, it said.

Chang and the kidnappers were also suspected of having extorted an average of 20 million won monthly from 23 girls whom they kidnapped, according to the paper.

They allegedly beat the girls and extorted the money, the paper said.

Song Myong Ja, 35, of Paju, Kyonggi Province, is charged with running a bar, called the "Always Cafe," where she sold two girls to brothels, it reported.

It said that she ran want ads in weekly magazines seeking for female employees and guaranteeing 500,000 won per month.

For an instance, Song allegedly sold a 16-year-old girl, who visited her bar to Choi Yong Nam, the paper added.

Students Storm Prosecutors Office, Demanding Arrest Of Chuns

About 300 students of Chonnam National University and Korea University on Dec. 3 staged a demonstration at the Kwangju Prosecutor's Office, demanding the resignation of Roh Tae Woo and the arrest of the Chuns now in self-imposed exile, the Korea Times reported on Dec. 4.

After a five-minute violent clash with riot police, they dispersed to reorganize and mounted a number of individual attacks, wielding iron pipes and wooden sticks in an attempt to force their way into the office, it said.

Hurling firebombs and rocks at the office while chanting "Down with the prosecutors – collaborators with the criminal Chuns," the students braved a barrage of tear bombs, demanding the resignation of Roh and the arrest of the Chuns, the paper reported.

According to the paper, they dispersed of their own accord after damaging scores of windowpanes and other objects inside the office during their thwarted attempt to take over the office.

S. Korean Cartoons on Chun and Roh's "Apology" Play

Following are some cartoons carried by south Korean daily newspapers showing the dissatisfaction of south Korean people with Chun's "apology" and Roh's "special statement" asking for a "political amnesty" for Chun.

1) I'm sorry for the state I'm in.
2) I shouldn't have come home like this.
3) Shut up and handover your pay packet.
4) That's all that's left.
(Dong-A Ilbo Nov. 25)

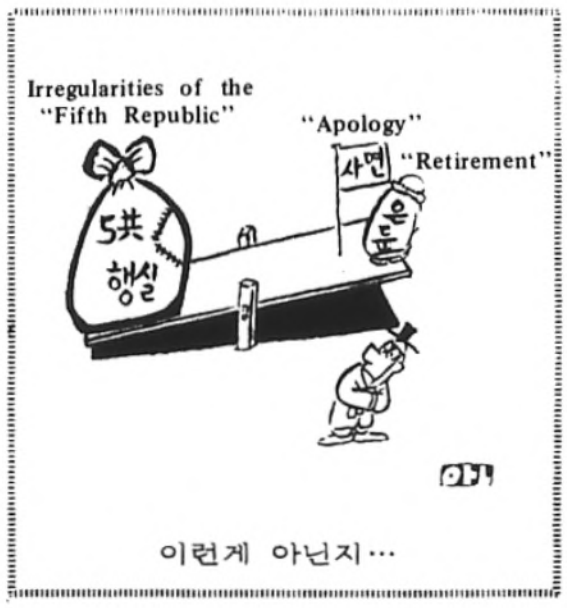
1) "Special statement"
2) "What do you think about it!" Well...
3) It would have been much better if he had
4) apologized after correcting his wrong doings. You are right.
(Hankook Ilbo Nov. 27)

1) A teacher told me to try, so I tried the exams. But the examination pass rate was the lowest in the country.
2) How will he take responsibility for it?
3) He left here early in the morning Class Teacher.
4) He went to the Paekdam Temple saying sorry.
(Hankyore Sinmun Nov. 25)

1) A player who cannot contribute to his team Pro-Baseball.
2) Will be traded on day.
3) And a player who cannot carry out his promiss.
4) Will be traded one day, too.
(Hankyore Sinmun Nov. 27)

1) He said he will go everywhere people want him to go.
2) I guess that the Paekdam Temple is very cold.
3) He ought to go somewhere well heated.
4) Go to the National Assembly house and spill all beans, that's steam-heated.
(Dong-A Ilbo Nov. 27)

1) Beautiful east side shore will be
2) a garbage dump.
4) Irregularities of the "Fifth Republic." Radioactive waste.
(Kyonghyang Sinmun Nov. 28)



But, it seems like this...
(Hankook Ilbo Nov. 27)

Chongryun Disseminates DPRK Peace Proposals

Since the DPRK proposed four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and set forth a comprehensive set of peace proposals for a peaceful solution to the Korean question in early November, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) has been organizing various functions in support of these proposals.

The four principles for the guarantee of peace and a package of peace proposals, which have been enjoying worldwide support, were launched at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council on Nov. 7.

The Tokyo Headquarters of Chongryun held a meeting on Nov. 29 to discuss the new peace initiative at the Korean Publishing Hall.

The meeting was attended by Vice Chairman Pae Byong Du of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee, other Chongryun officials and Korean compatriots in the area.

Initially, the peace proposals were explained in detail and some of the speakers expressed their determination to become more involved in the movement to bring about the realization of the proposals.

Vice Chairman Pae Byong Du brought the meeting to a close by urging the attendants and all Chongryun workers to familiarize themselves with the proposals so that they can enlighten Japanese and Koreans and contribute to the reunification of Korea.

As a growing wave of support for the proposals begins to surface in Japan, Chongryun workers in Tokyo on Nov. 16 and 17 carried out campaign at stations in the city. In addition, Chongryun workers in Hyogo Prefecture distributed 2,000 handbills explaining the DPRK's peace proposals.

S. Korean Poet Gives Lecture Here

Mr. Ko Un gives a lecture on a national literature.

Prominent south Korean poet, Ko Un, who paid a two-week visit to Japan from late November at the invitation of the Society to Invite Ko Un, gave a lecture on Nov. 2 in Tokyo.

Among the members of the society are Chuo University Professor Ito Naruhiko, Yasue Ryosuke, ex-chief editor of the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai (world)", and Tokyo University Professor Wada Haruki.

In his lecture titled "What does literature mean in south Korea?", the south Korean poet said, "A national literature south Korean poets are seeking to develop is of a kind which not only aims to overcome the national division but also to realize democracy and the emancipation of man."

He further said, "We should carry on our national literature movement to contribute to the victory of our mass movement for democracy."

The poet referred to a plan to compile a "unified language (Korean) textbook," which is intended to solve the problem that Korean used in the south is becoming different from that in the north because of the long national division.

Japan PEN Club Demands Release Of S. Korean Poets

The Japan PEN Club on Dec. 2 handed a statement addressed to south Korean president Roh Tae Woo to the south Korean embassy in Japan calling for release of detained south Korean poets.

The club made public in the statement that five south Korean poets are registered as associate members of the club. These poets are Kim Nam Ju, Kim Hyon Chang, Chu In Sok, Chang Gi Pyo and Kim Jong Sik.

The statement also demands the south Korean authorities release these poets along with other four publishers.

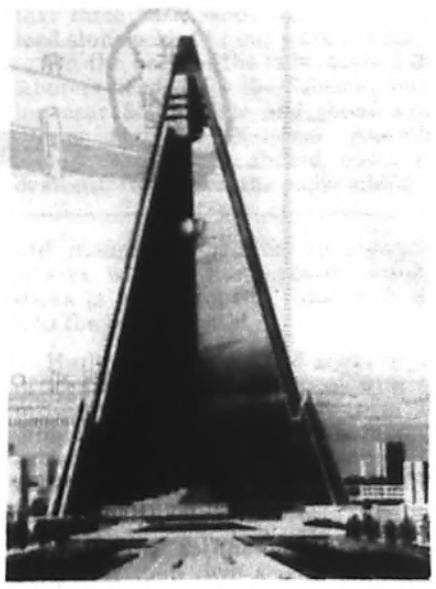
105-Story Hotel under Construction in DPRK

A Japanese magazine devoted to architecture, in its Nov. 28 issue, carried an article which described a 105-story hotel which is now under construction in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK. The article was illustrated with photographs of the construction and an artist's conception of how the finished hotel will look.

The biweekly magazine, published by Nikkei Business Publications Inc. is a trade journal for architects which normally deals with the world of architecture in Japan.

The magazine says that this construction is the epitome of high-rise hotels of the future and compares its scale with the world's largest building in Chicago.

It also says that the project was initiated in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's plan for capital construction and is now progressing at a rapid pace.



A complete picture of a 105-story hotel.

Kumgangsan Opera Troupe Celebrates 5,000th Performance

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, an art troupe of Korean residents in Japan, has given a total of 5,392 performances throughout Japan in 33 years since its formation.

"Our troupe, a unique overseas national art troupe of the DPRK has contributed not only to encouraging Korean compatriots and strengthening their national identity but to fostering cultural exchanges and friendship with the people of Japan and the rest of the world."

So said Hong Ryung Wol, chairwoman of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe and People's Actress of the DPRK, recalling its 33-year activities.

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe founded on June 6, 1955, has introduced Korean art by giving regular performances since its foundation.

It gives performances of Korean songs and dances, classic and modern, to the accompaniment of traditional Korean instruments.

The opera troupe's repertoire includes the "Song of Mt. Kumgang" on today's happy life in Korea and "A Mother's Wish" about a mother waiting for her innocent son to be released from prison in south Korea.

A party was held on Dec. 5 in Tokyo in commemoration of its 5,000th performance.

Present on the occasion were Chairman Han Duk Su, First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu and other vice chairmen, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), other officials, members supporting the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, many other Korean compatriots, prominent Japanese figures and foreign diplomats.

Among Japanese figures present were Doi Takako, chairwoman of the Socialist Party of Japan, Shioide Keisuke, member of the Clean Governnent Party, Kuno Chuji, chairman of the Japan-DPRK Dietmen's League to Promote Friendship, professors from various universities and many actors and actresses.

Scene from the opera "A Mother's Wish," which has been performed since 1983.

Pak Chong Gyu, chairman of the Supporting Society of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, delivered the opening address. He said in his address that he expected that the opera troupe would develop its brilliant success further, with its 5,000th performance as a springboard.

Secondly, Chairman Han Duk Su made a congratulatory speech, in which he noted that the troupe's success in attaining its 5,000th performance, surmounting all difficulties and trials, gave Korean compatriots great joy and confidence.

While congratulating the troupe on its feat, he pointed out that its success was unthinkable apart from the guidance and care extended by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Saying that the opera troupe through its activities played an important role in instilling the love of their country and people in the minds of Korean residents and promoting Korea-Japan friendship, he concluded his speech by expressing his wish for greater success in its activities.

He was followed by two prominent Japanese guests – Kuno Chuji and Kajitani Yoshihisa, chairman of the board of directors of the Association of Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange.

After the meeting a performance was given by the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe.

A women solo and dance "A Double Rainbow on Mt. Paekdu."

Scene from "A Fairy of Mt. Kumgang"

Thoughts on Reconciliation Of Divided Korea

—Interview with Erich Weingartner, WCC—

In its July 1988 issue "Korea Report," an English bi-monthly paper on Korean affairs, published by the Korea Information and Resource Center, an organization of Koreans in the United States, carried an interview with Mr. Erich Weingartner, who served as the executive secretary of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (WCC) and is currently a consultant to the same office.

According to "Korea Report," Mr. Weingartner has visited the DPRK in 1985 (the first WCC visit) and 1987 as part of the WCC delegation and visited south Korea many times.

The WCC has been known well as one of the international religious organizations promoting Korean reunification. The WCC was founded in 1948 and WCC's Commission of the Churches on International Affairs fosters ecumenical involvement in addressing global political problems, international conflicts, and human rights issues.

Follows an interview with Mr. Weingartner carried in "Korea Report":

Q: How does the World Council of Churches deal with issues concerning Korea?

A: Throughout its history with Korea and with other countries, the WCC has always been concerned with the root causes of the violation of human rights. The WCC has been emphasizing that it is of no or little use to deal with symptoms only. It may aid some people who are now suffering, but it would not remove the root causes of the problem. So you are always one step behind because you merely try to help the immediate victims. The idea is to have a good analysis of what the root causes are and to see what the churches can do about it.

In the case of Korea, the cause is obviously the division of the country and the confrontation between south and north Korea. Defending of south Korea from the threat of the Communist north has always been the excuse of the south Korean government, the U.S. and their military. This division and the artificial tension created thereafter have been focal points that the WCC pays attention to. It's not just Korean domestic problem, but it is the conflict of all the superpowers surrounding the country. So, for a long time the discussions have been going on with the partners in Korea with our member churches about the issue of reunification, but in fact the issue is the confrontation between the two systems.

Everybody knows that the Koreans are one people and that it is the system that divides the people. How can we break that? The WCC found useful to incorporate this issue into the democratic struggle and human rights struggle in the south.

Q: Concerning the reconciliation of the people and churches in both north and south Korea, is the WCC ready and willing to undertake the process, leading to national reconciliation?

A: I am always a person of hopeful disposition although I try to be realistic. Having visited both parts of Korea several times, I have two very strong impressions and they contradict each other. I look at life in two sides, the opinions expressed, and the emotions involved, and I shake my head and say 'never' – it's just beyond hope that these two societies can ever find a way to get together, there can be no reconciliation.

But the other side of me sees the small things, that are beyond words. I found that Koreans are moved tremendously by small things, such as a small bill of money I brought back from north Korea. I gave it to someone in south Korea and he would hang on to it with such an emotion, not because it is communist money but because it represents something that they can touch from the other side. The same thing happened in north Korea when we brought some hymn books and theological books from the south. They were fascinated by them and were grateful for them. You experience how strongly people feel about each other.

Same thing happened in the Glion (Switzerland) Meeting, where a meeting between north and south church delegations occurred. In the midst of all the terrible suspicion about each other, during the celebration of the Eucharist, everyone in the room was in tears, hugging each other at the end of the meeting, breaking through all the ideological barrier and touching each other.

So the other side of me is saying that if people want it badly enough they will do it. It will happen. Then you will have to analyze what exactly are the things that are blocking the force of reconciliation of the people. Things like weapons, thousands of soldiers, and political rhetoric may seem big and intimidating, but they are only machineries. When you go to the Panmunjom at the Demilitarized Zone (border area), at the south side you hear Americans speaking tough – very anti-communist, anti-north rhetoric; at the north side you hear Koreans speaking tough, very anti-American, a lot of tough things about the south.

Standing at the Panmunjom, listening to all these things... you feel this sadness. You feel that beneath the rhetoric and ideology, it's the people that care about small human things who are the ones to make it happen. When you think about that, you have to say that it has to be possible to get together. Christians in both sides, even though they are incompletely different situations, are very ready to work on the reconciliation.

I am not talking about government policies but about personal, people's emotions. As happened in Glion, the Koreans are ready to open their minds to hear what the other side has to say. What struck me at Glion was that they were speaking personally and openly to each other, fully knowing that both sides had to say things about their political situations according to government policies. Although a lot of suspicions were verbalized about each other, it was important that they were willing and ready to talk openly. I felt that these face-to-face meetings should happen more often. Fears and suspicions, along with prejudice, are the results of not being able to meet face-to-face with each other. The WCC is in a favorable position and its aim should be, as decided in the Tozanso Conference in Japan, to bring both sides directly together as often as possible.

Q: You mentioned the meeting of north and south Korea's church delegations in Glion. Not much has been documented about the meeting other than few very sketch reports. Could you tell more about the meeting since it is indeed a historical event in terms of a step toward national reconciliation?

A: There were some thoughts of having a report or joint statement, but it became apparent that it would be very difficult to draft something at that time. Something that does not simply repeat government policies but which would take a unique stand would have been difficult for variety of reasons, especially because the security of persons involved. So it was mutually decided that the published report this time around will be limited, and that it would only be descriptive. Of course, for history the meeting will be recorded; what has been said in the conversation will not be lost.

There certainly were a lot of interests in continuing such meeting and conversation. During the last visit to north Korea in November 1987, the WCC delegation expressed readiness to be the host of another meeting, and they were interested. Generally we received positive responses from both sides; they would see this as a useful tool for the next stage.

In the meeting, being the first, the subject was theological and biblical reflection on peace. We thought that it would be a useful exercise because both sides want peace as church leaders and Christians. Also it was a good tool to check if they are on same wavelength. You know after 40 years of total separation, that aspect was important. Of course the Koreans were couched in with other delegations from other parts of the world, who also made presentations and speeches on the above subject matters. Each side asked questions about church life as well as general life, correcting their misconceptions. The great thing about the meeting was how open they were for the whole time.

It represented the culmination of a difficult process for which many people have struggled, suffered and died. It marked the beginning of a new era, a visible sign of a longed-for unity which has yet to be restored.

Q: What about U.S. nuclear weapons and military presence in Korea with respect to the reconciliation process?

A: The WCC has had a very clear policy on the nuclear question, opposing nuclear weapons in any place, any shape or form, especially in area of high tension where there is a greater possibility of actually using them. The WCC is definitely, absolutely, and radically opposed to the presence of nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula, including anything that were, are, or will be in the Soviet northeast Asia.

With regard to the presence of U.S. military forces, the WCC has the historic problem; that is, at the time of Korean War, the WCC supported the UN resolution, which in my personal estimation was a big mistake, and that led to the withdrawal of Chinese churches from the WCC. Obviously that was a decision made without consensus. The WCC's original support for the UN resolution, which included U.S. military forces, put them in an awkward position. Today the WCC feels that one of the first steps to be taken is to review the role of the UN in Korea and the U.S. role in the UN forces.

The WCC is now in the process of developing a policy on Korean reunification which will deal with the U.S. military aspect. I do not know how it will turn out. I suspect that a good part of the WCC constituency will be strongly against the presence of U.S. military forces in south Korea. In general, the WCC finds that direct superpower military involvement in any area of conflict is extremely dangerous. It makes a situation volatile because any incident could escalate into a war so rapidly. Generally, if there is a need of any peace-keeping presence, the WCC is in favor of smaller country's military rather than of superpowers'.

Some Thoughts on Global Initiative for Peace and Reunification of Korea

The principal actors in the struggle for reunification in Korea are the Koreans themselves. No one else will can or should do it for them. No one can rush the process any faster than the Koreans themselves want it, although it is possible for outside forces to obstruct it, as they have done until now.

The struggle for peace and the struggle for justice are one. In the same sense, the struggle for human rights and democracy and the struggle for reunification are one. Neither can succeed alone, each reinforces the other. The enemies of both and the same.

In relation to the reunification of Korea, outsiders (non-Koreans) have a two-fold task to perform: a) Support for Korean efforts and struggle for justice and peace; and b) Revision of our own policies, both in church and in society (including political, economic and military structure) towards Korea.

Erich Weingartner

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Oct. 28 – Oct. 31)

OCT. 28

* A delegation of the Peace Festival Practice Committee of the Japanese Youth and Students led by Miura Masayoshi, chief of the Youth Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

OCT. 30

* A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Food Industry, Tobacco, Hotel, and allied workers led by Luis Martell, its general secretary.

OCT. 31

* A delegation of the Union of the Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Valentina Fedotova, editor-in-chief of the Soviet magazine Sovetskaya Zhenshina.

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Oct. 19 – Oct. 20)

OCT. 19

* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the DPRK headed by its Vice President Ro Jung Hae to China.

OCT. 20

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to India.
* A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Ryu Ho Jun, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, to Ecuador.
* A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Colonel General Li Bong Won to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the State General Bureau of Tourism headed by its Director Chon Gi Gap to Viet Nam.
* A DPRK tele-communications delegation headed by Chon Dok Chil, vice minister of post and tele-communications, to Cuba.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Hyon Sok, vice chairman of its central committee, to Poland.

(KCNA)

Support for Peace Overtures
(Continued from page 1)

ple on a demoratic principle in a peaceful way.

A spokesman for the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria issued a statement on Nov. 30 in support of the four principles for the guarantee of peace and all-inclusive peace overture.

The statement says:

The National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria fully supports the communique dated Nov. 7 on a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK for peace in the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider that the four principles for the guarantee of peace advanced by the joint meeting constitute a basis for the pullout of the U.S. forces from south Korea, peace in the Korean Peninsula and the reunification of Korea.

We demand that the United States and the south Korean authorities immediately respond to the positive and constructive peace overture set forth by the DPRK for peace in Korea and her reunification.

At talks between Chinese foreign minister Gian Qichen who was paying an official visit to the Soviet Union and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, both sides referred to the Korean question, reported the KCNA on Dec. 6.

Both sides pointed out that the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and development of dialogue between Koreans are an important condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a factor of detente and security in this region and expressed support to the constructive proposals put forward by the DPRK for attaining this goal.

Dieudone Kimbembe, minister of labor, social security and justice of the People's Republic of the Congo and honorary chairman of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, fully supported and welcomed the new package of peace proposals of the DPRK considering measures for removing the danger of a nuclear war and guaranteeing a durable peace in the Korean Peninsula.

In his talk Nov. 26, he said that the new proposals are one more clear expression of the steadfast stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK and their patient peace-loving efforts.

He strongly held that, if the United States truly wanted the relaxation of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and the improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations, it should respond with sincerity to the new peace proposals of the DPRK.

He strongly demanded that the south Korean authorities take a resolute step to remove the root cause of war in the Korean soil as well.

Coexistence of Socialism and Capitalism: DPRK's New Reunification Formula

(Continued from the previous issue)

A Political and Military Settlement

Pyongyang and Seoul are taking rather different approaches to reunification. Pyongyang holds a political and military settlement of the Korean conflict is essential to the reunification process, while Seoul is pushing north-south exchanges in the humanitarian and economic fields as the first priority.

In January 1984 north Korea proposed talks with the United States and south Korea with the aim of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement (between Pyongyang and Washington) and of adopting a nonaggression declaration with south Korea. The north Koreans see resolution of these two issues as vital before reunification talks.

The DPRK also wanted to talk with the United States and south Korea about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. But it did not insist on the withdrawal of the 48,000 U.S. troops in south Korea as a precondition for three-way talks.

In June 1986, north Korean defence chief O Jin U proposed three-way military talks, the first such offer ever made by the top north Korean military official. His proposed agenda for a meeting of the top brass from the north, south and the U.S. included suspension of military exercises and arms buildup and reductions in the armed forces and defence spending.

In late 1986, President Kim Il Sung suggested high-level political and military talks between north and south Korea. The new element in the proposal was his call for the formation of a neutral nations inspection force to monitor military actions on both sides of the DMZ. He suggested that such a force consist of military personnel from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) -- Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden.

That proposal was followed by another in July 1987 from the DPRK government for a drastic phased reduction in the armed forces of north and south Korea, along with the eventual withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. The north Korean government put forward multilateral disarmament talks involving north and south Korea, the United States and the NNSC member nations as a suitable forum to discuss these military issues.

These proposals, along with the Nov. 7, 1988 comprehensive proposals for peace in Korea, were all aimed at securing a political and military settlement of the Korean question and creating a new framework of peace in Korea.

Need for Major Powers to Work toward Korea's Reunification

Pyongyang has welcomed Roh Tae Woo's proposed Pyongyang visit for talks with the DPRK President with reservations.

The North Korean position is that a summit should discuss the adoption of a nonaggression declaration as well as ways to found a unified confederate government. Pyongyang has proposed to set up "a committee for peaceful reunification" to form such a government.

North Korea has also called for abolition of south Korea's National Security Law, also known as the anti-communist law, as a condition for a summit. The law defines the north Korean regime as an anti-state group and bans all contact with north Koreans.

In his Oct. 18 U.N. speech, Roh expressed his readiness to discuss a nonaggression declaration at a summit, and south Korea has recently said that it is ready to revise the National Security Law. These are positive signs.

However, prospects for a north-south summit will remain dim as long as Seoul refuses to discuss political and military issues, insisting, instead, on "cross recognition" of two Koreas by the four major powers.

The fact is that the status quo in Korea is highly dangerous and that as long as Korea remains divided, it will be a threat to the peace of Northeast Asia, not the force for peace it could be.

Korea's reunification is a purely internal question which must be solved by the Korean people themselves. However, the Soviet Union, China, the United States and other powers in the region could create more favorable conditions for settling the reunification problem.

Since Pyongyang is ready to go along with a creeping process of "cross recognition" if the United States and Japan show support for a confederation, the major powers should take advantage of this new flexibility to work towards the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula rather than trying to impose a "German solution," namely the legitimatization of two Koreas.

(Concluded)

An Open Letter of CPRF
(Continued from page 1)

proposal for holding a negotiation on converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and we have shown all sincerity and made efforts for their realization.

Particularly, in order to guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, we, in view of the new situation prevailing within and without Korea and the desire of the people at home and abroad, for peace, confirmed some time ago a comprehensive peace overture, which envisages a phased reduction of all the existing armed forces in the north and south including the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons and firm guarantee of peace and a series of measures for easing the present political and military confrontation between the north and south, and we proposed it to the United States and the south side.

All these proposals put forward by us proceeded from the earnest desire to remove the danger of a nuclear war and make a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation at any cost.

From this viewpoint, we fully support and hail the "all-nation conference" promoted by your headquarters, considering it to be a just nation-saving measure which fully accords with the peace efforts we have so far made consistently.

We are ready to respond any time to your proposal regarding the convocation of the "all-nation conference".

We consider that the "all-nation conference" to be convened in the future should be broadly participated in by representatives of public organizations in the north and the south and overseas Korean organizations and individuals who advocate the peace and independent reunification of the country.

And, beside the issues raised by your headquarters, all other matters arising in promoting peace and peaceful reunification of the country should be discussed at the conference freely without restriction.

Panmunjom or a third country may be chosen as the venue of the conference, taking into consideration conveniences of the participants in travelling.

In view of the urgency of the matters for discussion at the conference, we prefer to hold it at the earliest date possible. But, we think, it is not improper to hold it in January next year as your side plans.

Considering it necessary to fully discuss in advance problems of working procedures concerning the convocation of the "all-nation conference" for its success as it will draw interests at home and abroad, we cordially propose to your side to have shortly preliminary contact of working representatives of the north and the south and overseas compatriots.

We will highly appreciate, if your side informs us of a concrete plan of your headquarters regarding the conference, if any.

Rodong Sinmun on Japan's Military Moves

Here are excerpts from recent commentaries in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, on Japan's military moves:

The new "Japan-U.S. joint study" brought forward by the Japanese authorities is an operational plan to launch into overseas aggression by hastening the conversion of the country into a military power on the basis of the beefed-up economic potential.

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Japanese Defense Agency disclosed a proposed study of a "Japan-U.S. joint operational plan" to be carried into practice in case the support of the U.S. forces to Japan was "restricted" by "simultaneous outbreak of disputes worldwide."

This suggests that the Japanese are going to work out a new war plan for an independent operation of the "Self-Defense Forces" (SDF) overseas by increasing the "military obligation" and "role" of Japan within the framework of the Japan-U.S. military alliance under the pretext of "restriction of U.S. forces' support."

The new "Japan-U.S. joint study" is, above all, designed for "an event of contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Already long ago, the Japanese designated the Korean Peninsula as the first target of their overseas aggression and the immediate operational zone of the "SDF" and drafted a plan to join in a war of aggression in Korea with the backing of the U.S. "in an event of contingency."

These moves of the Japanese are a link in the whole chain of the preparations to dispatch large armed forces to the Korean Peninsula under the false pretext that a "threat" comes from there.

Now the "SDF" three services are, in fact, taking a posture of general mobilization against the Korean Peninsula. It is to invent such pretext of overseas aggression that the new "Japan-U.S. joint operational plan" in question is simulated on the "spread to Japan of disputes breaking out" in the Far East and other regions.

The conversion of the country into a military power and preparations for overseas aggression by the Japanese are something anachronistic, which is wholly contradictory to the desire for peace of the Japanese people and the people in Asia and the rest of the world. **(Nov. 30)**

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The Japanese "Defence Agency" recently decided to give officers of the "Self-Defense Forces" the training for acquiring knowledge in all aspects of the three services in addition to their specialized domains.

This decision contains an attempt not only to raise the commanding capacity of the "SDF" officers but also to rapidly reinforce the military forces of required arms and services at any moment; it assumes an ill-boding character called an emergency step to cope with "contingency".

Their recent ever more undisguised preparations for military aggression seek first of all their militarist reinvasion of Korea.

As they did in the past, the Japanese militarists try to start military aggression from Korea. Herein lies the reason why the Japanese hand in glove with the U.S. are viciously scheming to create "two Koreas", dead set against the reunification of Korea. **(Dec. 2)**

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